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Country programme document

Ecuador

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Ecuador is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $3,764,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $22,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2019 to 2022.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2018.

* E/ICEF/2018/19.
Note: The present document was processed in its entirety by UNICEF.

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Programme rationale

1. Ecuador is an upper-middle-income country that experienced substantial economic and social progress between 2003 and 2013. The positive economic environment resulted in an average annual growth of 4.3 per cent in gross domestic product (GDP) and an increase in public social investment that has reduced poverty and inequality. Between 2007 and 2017, income poverty fell from 36.7 per cent to 21.5 per cent. Social investment rose from 4.2 per cent of GDP in 2006 to 9.4 per cent in 2016. In absolute terms, it increased fourfold.[1]

2. However, falling commodity prices, fiscal imbalances, declining global trade and the appreciation of the United States dollar, the official currency in Ecuador since 2000, are all having an impact on the social budget. For example, the percentage of GDP for education decreased from 5 per cent in 2013 to 4.2 per cent in 2016,[2] showing the need to strengthen advocacy and monitoring to ensure that social investment in children and adolescents is protected and prioritized in this period of economic challenges.

3. Despite social advances in recent years, the country still faces substantive numbers of children suffering from chronic malnutrition and increasingly also from obesity. Between 2006 and 2014, chronic malnutrition decreased only marginally, from 25.8 to 23.9 per cent,[3] while it worsened in indigenous children, with 48.4 per cent affected.[4] Among children under 5 years of age, 8.5 per cent are overweight, with the figure rising to 29.9 per cent for children aged 5 to 11 years and 26 per cent for adolescents aged 12 to 19 years. Between 1986 and 2012, the prevalence of anaemia in children under 5 years of age increased from 20.8 per cent to 25.7 per cent, reaching 40.5 per cent in indigenous children and 63.9 per cent in children aged 6 to 11 months.[5]

4. A lack of access to safe water and sanitation is one of the barriers to eradicating child malnutrition. Only 70 per cent of the population has access to improved water sources that are free of pollution and constantly available in their homes. Indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian families and those living in rural areas have the least access. Access to sanitation is 86 per cent at the national level, falling to 69 per cent among the indigenous population and 68 per cent in the Amazon region.[6] Although access to water and sanitation in the school environment is a determining factor in ensuring learning and continued attendance, according to a UNICEF analysis of 274 coastal educational facilities in 2017, 42 per cent of children in early education did not have access to toilets and 34 per cent of educational centres reported that their water source was insufficient for their students.

5. Between 2007 and 2015, neonatal mortality fell from 6 to 5.2 per 1,000 live births, while infant mortality fell from 10.2 to 8.9 per 1,000 live births. Forty-six per cent of all childhood deaths occur in the first month of life. In 2015, maternal mortality was reported at 44.6 per 100,000 live births, even though 96.6 per cent of births were attended by skilled personnel and women attended 4.6 antenatal consultations, on average, in 2014. These figures hide major inequities between certain regions and populations. In Esmeraldas, maternal mortality is more than

[1] National Secretariat of Planning and Development.
[2] National Information System based on information from the Ministry of Economy and Finance.
[3] Surveys of Living Conditions 2006 and 2014.
[4] Survey of Living Conditions 2014.
[5] National Health and Nutrition Survey 2012.
[6] National Employment, Unemployment and Subemployment Survey 2016.

double the national average (104.9 per 100,000 live births),[7] while indigenous women attend, on average, fewer than three consultations during pregnancy.[8]

6. Coverage of child development services for children under 3 years of age stands at 28.6 per cent.[9] An evaluation by the National Secretariat of Planning and Development shows the need to improve targeting, provide more culturally relevant services, strengthen the capacities of female educators and adapt service quality standards. In early education (3 and 4 years of age), the enrolment rate reached only 33 per cent in 2015. For the indigenous population, this figure was only 18.6 per cent.[10]

7. Despite progress, the education system faces major challenges in combating educational exclusion. In 2016, 222,000 children and adolescents were still outside the education system, while 233,000 were over-aged (lagging behind).[11] Challenges in educational quality remain, since 77.5 per cent of students in grade 7 of Basic General Education had insufficient or elementary education levels, according to standardized tests.[12] Net upper-secondary school attendance was 71.3 per cent among adolescents aged 15 to 17 years in 2016, compared with 59.9 per cent among indigenous children, while in the poorest income quintile it was 59.7 per cent. For women, it was 73.4 per cent and for men, 69.4 per cent.[13]

8. Among the main barriers to exercising the universal right to education are the lack of culturally relevant education services and the shortage of teachers trained in innovative teaching methods. To progress in the provision of inclusive quality education, flexible education models must be established and teaching quality improved.

9. Adolescent health is an area of growing concern. In 2015, 12 per cent of male adolescent deaths were from self-inflicted injuries. For adolescent females, the figure was 16 per cent, while 10.5 per cent of deaths were from conditions related to pregnancy and childbirth.[14] Nationwide, adolescents aged 12 to 17 years believe that obtaining drugs is easy, while 46 per cent believe that there are drugs in their schools.[15] This increases to 56 per cent in the Amazon region and 54 per cent in the coastal region.

10. In 2016, the birth rate among adolescents aged 15 to 17 years was 51.3 per 1,000 women in that age group and 2.6 in those 10 to 14 years.[16] Pregnancy in adolescence prevents many of them from developing fully and, for those aged 10 to 14 years, is associated with high levels of sexual violence. Six out of 10 women have been victims of gender-based violence, and 1 in 4 have experienced sexual violence at some point in their lives.[17]

11. In 2015, at the national level, almost 40 per cent of children and adolescents were victims of violent treatment by their parents. In Afro-descendants, this figure

[7] National Information System, Vital Statistics.
[8] Survey of Living Conditions 2014.
[9] Summative Evaluation of Child Development Services, based on Survey of Living Conditions 2014.
[10] Social Observatory of Ecuador, 2016.
[11] UNICEF, based on the 2016 National Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment Survey.
[12] National Institute for Educational Evaluation, 2016.
[13] National Employment, Unemployment and Subemployment Survey 2016.
[14] National Information System, Vital Statistics.
[15] Social Observatory of Ecuador, 2016.
[16] Social Observatory of Ecuador, 2018.
[17] National Institute of Statistics and Census, 2011.

rose to 52 per cent and in indigenous peoples to 45 per cent. Boys and male adolescents were more likely to be treated violently by their parents (41 per cent) than girls (34 per cent). Twenty-six per cent of students between the ages of 5 and 17 were treated violently by their teachers. For children 5 to 11 years, this indicator rose to 35 per cent[18] and to 37 per cent for children of African descent. The incidence of violence among adolescents in an educational setting was 60 per cent, while the figure for bullying was 23 per cent.[19]

12. In 2017, more than 900 cases of sexual abuse in schools came to light.[20] Violence in the family environment and at school is present for several reasons, including a failure to recognize children and adolescents as enjoying rights, a lack of specialization and coverage of services that raise awareness of and address violence, the dismantling of the system of comprehensive protection of the rights of children and adolescents and a lack of funding for the relevant bodies that prevent and address violence.

13. An analysis of the situation of children, conducted by UNICEF in collaboration with civil society organizations and including consultations with the Government at the territorial level, identified five primary bottlenecks that impede the realization of the rights of all children in Ecuador: (a) a lack of intersectoral and targeted public policies that promote the participation of children and adolescents in matters that impact their lives; (b) limitations in institutional capacities and poor inter-institutional coordination; (c) the loss of recognition of children and adolescents as the subjects of rights in the public and private spheres; (d) insufficient social investment in children and adolescents; and (e) social norms that perpetuate the violation of the rights of children and adolescents.

14. Ecuador is located in an area prone to floods, droughts, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. Moreover, there is a fluctuating population of migrants, refugees and displaced people on the northern border, and the number of asylum seekers has increased by 25 per cent in the past two years.[21] During the implementation of the 2015–2018 country programme, UNICEF responded to the 2016 Pedernales earthquake in the province of Manabí. Among the lessons learned was the need to improve emergency preparedness and to strengthen inter-agency coordination and the preparedness and response capacities of strategic partners.

15. Another lesson learned is the need for an integrated approach to the problems of children and adolescents. Finally, the implementation of models and other local-level programming experiences over the course of the previous country programme demonstrated the importance of working at the subnational level as an opportunity to address persisting inequities and for building local evidence that could be the basis for policy advocacy and advice at the national level. In the new country programme, UNICEF will continue to work in the border provinces of Esmeraldas and Sucumbíos as well as in Manabí and Imbabura, where models in nutrition, health, education, protection and risk management have been promoted, with the potential for scaling up to cover larger numbers of children.

[18] Social Observatory of Ecuador, 2016.
[19] Ministry of Education, World Vision and UNICEF, 2017.
[20] AAMPETRA Commission Report.
[21] Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility.

Programme priorities and partnerships

16. The new country programme will contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals by closing equity gaps, with an emphasis on addressing the situation of indigenous and Afro-descendant children and those from poor and vulnerable households. To this end, UNICEF will support the Government in guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents so that they can exercise those rights in a framework of intersectoral policies and programmes in which quality, equitable and culturally relevant services are provided. In addition, UNICEF will contribute to an environment in which children and adolescents are protected from violence in their homes, schools and communities.

17. The effective universal fulfilment of children's and adolescents' rights requires well-coordinated, intersectoral and participative efforts on the part of the rights holders and duty bearers as well as the key actors in the country's development. This is why the country programme places the subjects of rights at the centre of the analysis and proposes two coordinated and interrelated components: equity for children and growing up without violence. Programme components in the health and nutrition, education, protection and social inclusion sectors will have multiplier effects on children, with an emphasis on early childhood and adolescence. The third component, programme effectiveness, will provide cross-cutting support to the two other components.

18. Programme priorities are aligned with the 2017–2021 National Development Plan, the 2030 Agenda, the 2019–2022 United Nations Development Cooperation Framework (UNDCF) for Ecuador and the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021.

19. The country programme will also contribute to the results of the UNICEF Gender Action Plan, 2018–2021. Specifically, it will address the prevention of adolescent pregnancy programming in health and child protection. The growing up without violence component is aimed at eliminating sexual and gender-based violence against girls and adolescents, promoting secondary education to reduce risk factors for child marriage, early-marriage and adolescent pregnancy. The organization will advocate for the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other international instruments.

20. The country programme prioritizes four provinces in which it will concentrate territorial interventions — Esmeraldas, Imbabura, Manabí and Sucumbíos — due to the prevalence of direct and indirect violence affecting children, the migration dynamics, natural and anthropogenic threats and the previous experience of UNICEF in those provinces. The causes of exclusion and the infringement of rights are most evident in these provinces, which are home to the poorest and most vulnerable people in the country. In these provinces, UNICEF has developed models for peace education, the reduction of chronic malnutrition, risk management, local child and adolescent protection systems and other areas, and is seeking to consolidate and evaluate such models before replicating and upscaling them.

21. The programme effectiveness component will focus on cross-cutting risk management strategies aimed at reducing vulnerability and improving emergency preparedness; advocating for government child- and adolescent-sensitive responses; and developing capacity in health, nutrition, protection, education and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), while applying a gender and disability approach in

accordance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and progressively introducing shock-responsive social protection.

Equity for children

22. UNICEF will contribute to closing existing gaps to guarantee the right to education, health, nutrition, development and social protection for children and adolescents exposed to inequities due to gender, ethnicity or area of residence or because they are living in emergency situations, seeking to coordinate the efforts of various institutions. In its approach to early childhood, UNICEF will contribute to reducing malnutrition, improving maternal and child health and improving access and the quality of services to promote early childhood development (ECD) interventions and early education. For school-age children and adolescents, the emphasis will be on inclusive, equitable and quality education; adolescent health, with a gender-based approach focusing on the prevention of adolescent pregnancy and on mental health programmes; adolescent participation in demanding their rights; and the monitoring of laws, policies, programmes and budgets, with a gender-based equity and equality approach.

23. UNICEF will focus its efforts on strengthening the capacities of governmental and non-governmental partners to ensure the adequate provision and quality of health care, nutrition, education and social protection services as well as adequate and quality social investment in children and adolescents. Emphasis will be placed on improving maternal and child health, particularly for adolescent mothers. Capacities will be developed to formulate policies and create programmes to improve integral care in the first 1,000 days of life. This will include providing technical assistance to implement the intersectoral national plan for reducing chronic malnutrition and advocacy to legislate for the labelling of food products and a ban on the sale of non-nutritious foods in schools.

24. In education, capacities for adequate attention to early childhood will be strengthened for ECD and early education. In addition to the growing up without violence component, UNICEF will develop a communication for development (C4D) strategy to promote positive parenting and childcare practices at the family and community levels and will advocate for a comprehensive ECD policy.

25. UNICEF will support the Government's efforts to improve the quality of education by strengthening teaching capacity and scaling up classroom mentoring models that have been implemented with UNICEF support in some education districts. The organization will also support flexible education programmes at the national and local levels aimed at incorporating adolescents who are outside the school system.

26. The capacities of children and adolescents to exercise their right to participation and to be heard will be strengthened, with the promotion of spaces for them in educational and community centres in which they can voice their needs, with programming that emphasizes learning and the development of life skills and a culture of peace and political advocacy in the priority provinces.

27. Advocacy efforts will be directed towards urging the Government to increase the quality of WASH services in schools, ensuring that adequate and separate sanitation facilities for boys and girls are provided, high-quality water is always available and school hygiene programmes are in place. Advocacy will also address the incorporation of WASH in policies and programmes aimed at reducing chronic child malnutrition, with efforts directed at ensuring that the necessary resources are

allocated in the public budget. A communications strategy will also be developed to promote changing hygiene and sanitation behaviours at the individual, family and community levels.

28. Lastly, the equity for children component will strengthen the Government's capacity to monitor social investment in children and adolescents and improve its mechanisms for monitoring the public budget, including promoting the periodic measurement of multidimensional poverty among children and adolescents. UNICEF will provide technical assistance to generate indicators that reflect inequities among children and adolescents that include gender, ethnicity, place of residence and other areas with information gaps.

Growing up without violence

29. The growing up without violence component will be focused on ensuring the fulfilment of the right to live free from violence and to enjoy comprehensive protection. UNICEF will contribute to overcoming barriers that hinder the capacity of the Decentralized National System for the Comprehensive Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents to prevent and address all types of violence in the priority territories. The objective is to support the Government in developing coordinated, practical and effective interventions to reduce family separation, sexual abuse, physical punishment and the institutionalization of children and adolescents. UNICEF will work with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility to strengthen care protocols for children in a situation of mobility, with an emphasis on unaccompanied children.

30. UNICEF will contribute to the legal and regulatory framework to achieve a greater impact in the development of policies and programmes for comprehensive prevention and care, and specialized efforts addressing all types of violence so that children in the most vulnerable situations can be reached. The strategy includes a preventive approach for early childhood and adolescence and prioritizes the promotion of protective family and school environments, since that is where most cases of sexual violence and corporal punishment occur.

31. Consensus-based strategies will be required to establish a specialized system of comprehensive protection for children and adolescents. A communications strategy aimed at changing violent behaviour at the individual, family and community levels will be implemented and the capacities of the institutions responsible for preventing, protecting and punishing infringements of children's and adolescents' right to a life free of violence will be strengthened.

32. UNICEF will also contribute to reducing adolescent pregnancy in girls 10 to 14 years, which is closely related to sexual violence, with a strategy to prevent, address and refer cases to guarantee the restoration of rights. This component, in coordination with the equity for children component, will emphasize changing individual and family behaviours in the area of parenting with tenderness to prevent violence, starting in early childhood. It will develop approaches to prevent all types of violence by improving protocols to prevent, address and refer cases of sexual violence in schools, while incorporating life skills and a culture of peace into the educational curriculum (Peaceful Nation Programme).

33. Key strategies include: (a) strengthening the capacity of the national system and local subsystems involved in the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents to develop scalable models, especially for care and restoration in cases of violence; (b) designing and adapting innovative models to prevent violence in the

family and school environments, particularly sexual violence and corporal punishment; (c) generating evidence by means of social research on the determinants of violence against children in homes, communities, schools and institutions; (d) promoting parenting practices that are sensitive to the needs of children and adolescents and thus contribute to eradicating violence against them; and (e) advocating for regulations, public policies and budgets that promote and strengthen the right of children and adolescents to live together in families and communities and for the implementation of programmes to deinstitutionalize children and adolescents deprived of their family environment and family support programmes.

Programme effectiveness

34. This component will be focused on making the programme more resilient and capable of managing risks; ensuring an adequate approach to WASH, including a gender-based perspective; and prioritizing the prevention of adolescent pregnancy and the eradication of gender-based violence.

35. The component includes costs incurred from programme coordination and intersectoral issues as well as costs related to data generation, research, monitoring, evaluation, advocacy and communication.

36. UNICEF will promote a resource mobilization strategy that includes local fundraising through corporate and individual channels. With the business sector, the rights of children will be promoted from the perspective of co-responsibility, with the aim of channelling resources and the commitment to generate policies for children and adolescents and implementing practices that promote the rights of children.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Equity for children	1 870	11 680	13 550
Growing up without violence	1 330	7 940	9 270
Programme effectiveness	564	2 380	2 944
Total	**3 764**	**22 000**	**25 764**

Programme and risk management

37. Programme and management indicators will be monitored to ensure the proper implementation of programmes and their budgets. Institutional risk management will include risks associated with the harmonized approach to cash transfers; trends in local fundraising; the impact of emergencies on the programme; the promotion of eco-friendly and more-accessible offices; staff changes.

38. UNICEF will participate in managing the UNDCF with the United Nations country team, including coordinating the strategy for outcome area 1 (people-centred). UNICEF will also contribute technically to the United Nations country team task groups to ensure that outcomes are achieved.

39. Taking into account the new strategic orientation of the reform of the United Nations system in Ecuador, UNICEF, along with the United Nations Population Fund,

the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), will promote more coherent joint initiatives to leave no one behind and accelerate the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and National Development Plan targets. Joint activities will be aimed at achieving significant and measurable outcomes in eradicating poverty in all its dimensions, achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, eradicating violence against women and adolescent girls and boys, reducing adolescent pregnancy and combating child malnutrition.

40. This CPD summarizes the UNICEF contribution to national outcomes and is the primary method of accountability to the Executive Board for aligning expected outcomes and resources allocated to the country programme. The responsibilities of UNICEF management at the country, regional and headquarters levels for country programmes are laid out in the organization's programme policies and procedures.

Monitoring and evaluation

41. Meetings organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility will provide the basis for reporting on the progress and challenges of the country programme.

42. UNICEF will participate in the UNDCF monitoring committee, which will oversee joint programmes and other initiatives. The United Nations country team will ensure compliance with standard operating procedures and address relevant issues relating to the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system.

43. In conjunction with the National Institute of Statistics and Census and the National Information System, UNICEF will assist in incorporating methods and instruments for the collection and analysis of information on children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable, including children with disabilities. Data will be disaggregated by sex, place of residence, ethnicity and other criteria with the aim of ensuring that the process of designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating public policies with an equity-based approach is founded on the best information available. National capacity for the collection and analysis of information in emergency situations will also be strengthened.

44. The integrated monitoring and evaluation plan and the costed evaluation plan will serve as the basis for decision-making, improving existing policies and developing new child-centred policies as well as for replicating model interventions and innovations. All this will be complemented by capacity-building in programme monitoring and in methods for research, evaluation, analysis and the monitoring of challenges relating to children's rights.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Ecuador – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2019–2022

Convention on the Rights of the Child: articles 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 34 and 35

National priorities: National Development Plan 2017–2021: Priority 1 (rights for all for life)
Intergenerational Equality Agenda and Equality Agenda for Women and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex Persons
Sustainable Development Goals: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 16 and 17

United Nations Development Cooperation Framework (UNDCF) outcomes involving UNICEF:
Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution
UNDCF outcome area 1: people — By 2022, in the exercise of their rights, people, especially people in high-priority and historically excluded groups, will have increased access to quality services and social protection, improving their capacity for resilience, promoting gender equality and reducing violence.
UNDCF outcome area 4: peace — By 2022, Ecuador will have strengthened and coordinated institutions that promote public management and citizen participation in the protection of rights and the strengthening of a democratic and peaceful society.

Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 Goal Areas: 1–5

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
By 2022, mothers, children, adolescents and families, especially the most vulnerable (on the northern border, indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants and others) and/or in emergency situations, exercise their right to health, education, water and sanitation and to informed and effective participation, with a focus on early childhood and adolescence.	Percentage of pregnant women with at least five antenatal consultations B: 83% – all; 58% – indigenous (2015) T: 88% – all; 63% – indigenous (2022)	Health and nutrition surveys, surveys of households with access to service modules	Output 1: By 2022, capacities have been developed in sectoral ministries in the social priority area to provide an intersectoral approach, with effective strategies to combat malnutrition in all its forms in priority areas. Output 2: By 2022, the Ministry of Health has strategies and tools in place to improve access to and the coverage and quality of maternal and child health services and services for adolescents in priority areas,	National Secretariat of Planning and Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, Secretariat for Risk Management, decentralized autonomous governments, Pueblo Kayambi indigenous peoples' movement, Desarrollo y Autogestión (*Development and*	1 870	11 680	13 550
	Percentage of live births attended by health-care personnel B: 94.2% (2015) T: 98.9% (2022)	National information system based on National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC) vital records					
	Percentage of children under 5 years of age with chronic malnutrition	National information system based on health and nutrition surveys or INEC					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)* RR	OR	Total
	B: 23.9% – all; 48.4% – indigenous (2014) T: 13.2% – all; 43.4% – indigenous (2022)	surveys of living conditions	applying a risk management approach. Output 3: By 2022, families and providers of early childhood services have comprehensive models for early childhood service provision and families have the knowledge and tools to improve culturally relevant parenting practices in priority areas. Output 4: By 2022, the Ministry of Education has strategies, tools and models to improve the provision of quality inclusive pre-primary, primary and secondary education services with a culturally relevant and risk management approach. Output 5: By 2022, adolescents, especially the most vulnerable groups, have spaces and mechanisms to guarantee their effective right to participation. Output 6: By 2022, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the National Secretariat of Planning and Development and other decentralized ministries and autonomous governments have strengthened their systems to monitor investment in children and adolescents at the national and local levels, to measure multidimensional child poverty and to improve social protection, with an emphasis on emergency situations.	*Empowerment)* non-governmental organization (DYA), networks of adolescents, national and international universities, civil society organizations			
	Secondary education net attendance rate B: 72.3% (2016) T: 80% (2022)	National information system based on annual INEC household surveys					
	Percentage of government-run educational institutions with bilingual cross-cultural opportunities in educational circuits with an indigenous population majority B: 65.9% (2016) T: 75% (2022)	National information system based on Ministry of Education records					
	Percentage of children and adolescents living in multidimensional poverty B: Ecuador does not have a methodology to measure multidimensional poverty (2017) T: Ecuador measures multidimensional child poverty annually (2022)	National information system based on annual INEC household surveys					
	Number of adolescents participating in or leading UNICEF-supported participation initiatives B: 600 (2018) T: 1,000 (2022)	Administrative reports from UNICEF partners in the subject area					
By 2022, children and adolescents in Ecuador exercise their right to a	Birth rate per 1,000 adolescent girls (10-14 years)	National information system based on INEC vital records	Output 1: By 2022, the Government has increased its capacity to reactivate the	National Secretariat for Planning and Development,	1 330	7 940	9 270

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome, regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
life free from violence and exploitation, with a focus on early childhood and adolescence, including in emergency situations.	B: 2.6 (2016) T: 2.0 (2022)	and population projections	specialized system for the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents, with a gender and intercultural perspective and the capacity to respond to emergencies. Output 2: By 2022, families and service providers have increased their capacity to prevent violence against children under 5 years of age within the comprehensive early childhood development framework. Output 3: By 2022, the Ministry of Education, the governing bodies of the justice system and other service providers possess the knowledge, strategies and tools to prevent violence against school-age children and adolescents, with a gender-based, intercultural approach and the capacity to respond to emergencies. Output 4: By 2022, the Ministry of Health, the Office of the Public Prosecutor, the Ministry of Education and other service providers have models and strategies to prevent and provide specialized care for early adolescent and adolescent pregnancies, with a gender-based intercultural focus.	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, General Secretariat for Risk Management, Judiciary, Office of the Public Prosecutor, National Assembly, decentralized autonomous governments, Apostolic Vicariate of Esmeraldas, DYA, RET International			
	Existence of a governing entity for children's issues B: There is no governing entity (2018) T: There will be a governing entity (2022)	National reports on the creation of governing entities					
	Percentage of adolescents (11-18 years) who are bullied by their peers B: 23% – all; Amazon region – 28.3% (2017) T: Less than 15% – all; 24.3% – Amazon region (2022)	Surveys on school violence and bullying					
	Percentage of children and adolescents who are victims of violent treatment by their parents or caregivers B: 38% – all; 52% – Afro-descendants (2015) T: Less than 32% – all; 46% Afro-descendants (2022)	Children and adolescent surveys					
	Percentage of children who receive early stimulation and loving care from their parents or caregivers with support from UNICEF programmes B: 0 (2018) T: 100,000 (2022)	Administrative reports from the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion					
Programme effectiveness					564	2 380	2 944
Total resources					**3 764**	**22 000**	**25 764**